CAUSING CONCERN

FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA NOT YET DETERMINED.

WADE MAY COMMAND TROOPS

THE PRESIDENT PLACES GREAT CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

The Island May Be Divided Into Military Districts, Three in Number, Havana, Santingo and Cienfugos-Second Corps

Command.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- The government of Cuba has given the administration much concern, and its form is not yet definitely designating the troops to go to Cuba, there has been considerable talk at the war de-partment about the probable commander of troops in Cuba and the organization of a government, civil and military. The probabilities new are that Cuba will be designated as one department and placed under the command of one officer. The general impression seems to be that the officer will be Major General Wade, now chairman of the Cuban military commission, whose duties as a member of this commission have fitted him for the office. The president and Secretary Alger have great confidence in General Wade, and believe he combines the military and civil qualities necessary for the supreme command in Cuba when our occupation is complete. There has been an intimation that General

Brooke, who has been in command in Porto Rice, might be selected for command in Cuba, but such is not the present intention. General Brooke, who ranks all the major generals in the volunteer service, com-mands only about 6,000 troops in Porto Rico, less than some brigadier generals who are in command of divisions, and much less than several generals in command of corps. It is generally understood that General Brooke does not care to remain any longer in Porto Rico, than the department actually thinks his services are required. There has been some suggestion that General Merrift might return and take command General Blanco to the effect that Gibara, in Cuba, but the administration thinks the prior to the American occupation, had been selection of General Wade would be better. General Wade ranks all the volunteer major generals now in service and would rank General Lee in command of the Seventh corps, although the latter will be in Actual command of the district of Havana. It is possible that the department of Cuba will be divided into districts, some of greater and some of less importance. The districts would be Havana, Santiago, Clenfuegos, It is possible that each province will be designated as a district. The command of the Second corps is still unsettled. General Lawton was at one time selected for the place, but it was found that two officers, at least, ranked him, and this proved rather unsatisfactory.

GENERAL GOMEZ' VIEWS.

He Says Military Occupation of the Island by the United States Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- Folilowing is an extract from a letter received by Senor Quesada from General Gomez, written Oc-

"I have full confidence in the solemn promises made by the congress of Washington, and for that reason I do not have any fear as to the independence of Cuba. Some time must cianse before our ideal will be realized; but after so many strus-sies and privations we can wait a little

"The military occupation by the United States is to a certain extent necessary to prepare annoth hurry the evacuation of the Spanish and to bring about harmony among the different factors in Cuban pol-

The struggle against Spain is now ended; we commerce now a more delicate and difficult task, namely, to make our republican political system rumph and to reconstruct the country.

construct the country.
"It is not an easy labor, and all men who loved their country, should contribute to it; for that reason I cannot retire now notwithstanding my 61 years.
"Most of the officers and soldiers went into the field obeying my orders; I cannot abandon them until their future is assurabandon from until their inture is assur-ed. They have lost everything they had, they have a right to some compensation, and above all to their salaries; the new government must secure them. Their aban-donment cannot occur until the Spaniards have evacuated; my men cannot be aban-doned without bread or work to the mercy doned without bread or work to the mercy of their enemies, A solution could be found, perhaps, in the plan which the American government is said to have, of creating a native civil guard formed in the majority of Cuban soldiers. This organization would offer the advantage of not exposing the American troops to the deadly climate of the island, and at the same time the United States would have seenle who knew the country theroughly people who knew the country thoroughly. In the meantime, and until the evacuation occurs, food must be provided for my sol-

The evacuation should be as rapid as and afterwards everything will be possible, and atterwards everything will be arranged, for the American government will fulfill its moral pledges to us. Some people have tried to make us suspicious so as to bring about trouble, but before doubting the good faith of the American people we must want solemn pledge.

DISGRUNTLED PATRIOTS.

Much Dissatisfaction Exists Because of Alleged Dilly-Dallying Policy of the Government.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, Nov. 5 .-(Delayed in transmission.) The international agreement between Spain's spiritual loss of sovereignty in Cuba and the assumption of full military control of the United States seems indefinitely prolonged, with no imnediate hope of relief to a country which mediate nope of relief to a country which daily grows poorer and more depopulated. On all sides the question is asked how much nearer is the final solution of the problem than it was on the day the protocol was signed.

problem than it was on the day the protocol was signed.

The feeling among the better classes of intelligent and influential Cubans may be preity accurately summed up in the following observations made to-day by a representative Cuban merchant of Havana to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "It seems to me—and I think my views are shared by many—that the United States government is dailying too long with Spain over this evacuation question. Of course, the problem is a difficult one, but the delay is surely unnecessary. The United States has sent her an assortment of commissions, each more self-important and mysterious than its predocessor and each veiling its operations with a cloud of secrecy, which, so far as my American experience goes, really serves the purpose of obscuring issues and concealing very Small achievements.

Almost nothing has been accomplished The spirit of lealouse fills not only the in-dividual members of all the commissions, but also exists between the different com-missions collectively. These rivalries seem to engross the attention of commissioners to engross the attention of commissioners much more than the serious questions affecting the welfare of Cuiba and the dignity and good faith of the United States.

"First, we were told that the date of occupation by the United States troops would be November 1, then December 1 was fixed upon, and later, we were informed that the date for occupation would be left indefinite. So far as evacuation is congerned. January 1 was named as an ultimatum date; but now it is rumored that February 1 has been agreed upon. The fact is, the country at large, whether Cuban, foreign or Spanish, is getting disagreed. The people are losing faith and confidence owing to the lack of formality displayed by the American representatives."

of gravity to cover their ignorance, reply vaguely and unsatisfactorily.

"Unless the Washington government forces its lethargic commissions into greater activity Cuba will be an immense graveyard and its fields barren before the United States takes possession. The daily records of mortality show that the population in all parts of the island is dwindling steadily. Entire villages are dying of starvation. On all sides the Spaniards continue robbing and plundering. In the meantime these sage, gossipping commissioners from the United States sit sipping cool drinks by day and seeking shelter by night with mortal dread of fever, yet absolutely impervious to the demands of humanity.

"The situation created by this uncertainty to the demands of humanity.

The situation created by this uncertainty still further aggravated by the fact that still further aggravated by the fact that o one dares sow crops or cultivate lands util the present chaotic conditions show the rays of light to guide agricultural effects. There is no work for tide hands, ay by day the number of beggars, thieves ad prostitutes increases, while the numer of those able to relieve distress sink the same proportions. Thus far the nited States has sent in the name of huantity a mere pittance of a million rating a mere pittance of a million ra-

sited States has sent in the name of hu-anity a mere pittance of a million ra-ms, and the Red Croes Society has sent to cargoes of supplies, as to whose distri-tion and disposal there have been many favorable comments. How far can such life be expected to go? The present conditions cannot be much ager protracted without subjecting the didd States to well deserved criticism, ore than that, the elements most in sym-thy with the United States are slowly it surely falling off and joining the ranks the opposition. As you are aware, Sener Castro, the civil governor, only yester-y issued orders for the arrest of 25° crim-ds recently released from jails and the day issued orders for the arrest of 2% crim-muls recently released from jails and the benal colonies of Ceuta, and on the Isle of Pines. This step was rendered necessary by the increase, the alarming increase, in curglaries, highway robberies and assaults. While the blockade was on the city was-rubed with an iron hand, and cases of as-sault and robbery were almost unknown. To-day, with the release of criminals and he increase of poverty, the list of murders and holdups is a very grame matter. In addition to the already numerous paupers and unemployed, driven to beg from sheer and holdups is a very grame matter. In addition to the already numerous paupers and inemployed, driven to beg from sheer necessity, there are many discharged Spanish soldlers entirely without means of support. Their number reaches into the thousands. Many boys and young girls of genterl extraction have been thrown on the streets to begin, their lives as beggars or thieves, and to bring up in fails and houses of ill-fame. Do the people of the United States realize these things? Does the government of the United States realize these things? Does the government of the United States morally responsible before the world for the future of Cuba, intend to tolerate indefinitely a delay which day by day makes these bad conditions worse."

DID RAY DO IT?

Spanish Claim That the American Commander at Gibara Tore Down the Cuban Flag.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, (VIA KEY WEST, FLA. (Delayed in transmission.)-General I uque, Spanish military governor of the Holguin division, on leaving Gibara for Spain, wrote, it is understood, to Captain prior to the American occupation, had been governed in an orderly fashion by the Cubans who had named municipal officials whose sober direction of affairs commanded the respect of the spanish.

But when the Americans entered the town Colonel Ray, according to the report town Colonel Ray, according to the report of General Luque's letter, tore the Cuban flag down from all the public buildings, trampled on it, freely insulted the Cubans and allowed his men to indulge in drunken carousals. When the Spanish troops were embarking, wrote General Luque, some 4,000 Cubans lined the road along which the evacuating Spaniards, with Luque at their head, marched to the wharf. The Spaniards raised the cheer "Viva Espana." which was lustily answered by the Cubans as a direct affront to the Americans, after which Cubans retired to a place called Bujari, near Gibara, where they fortified themselves, "defying American authority." This is generally reported as the tenor of Luque's note. Luque's note.

Alfred Betancourt, a British subject born

Lique's note.

Alfred Betancourt, a British subject born in Jamalca, was assaulted on Tuesday last by a Spanish officer, who struck him on the side of the head for wearing a gold scarf pin in the shape of a five-pointed star. The officer ordered Betancourt under arrest and sent him before General Arolas, military governor of Havana, who ordered him imprisoned. Mr. Jerome, British vice consul, on being notified of the assault, presented himself at the captain general's palace, to protest against an act of brutality and to demand the lastant release of Betancourt.

General Blanco at first attempted to put Mr. Jerome off, then said it would be an extremely difficult matter to release the prisoner, as he had not been arrested by the orden publico, but by an army officer, and had been sent to jail by the military governor. But Mr. Jerome maintained a firm attitude, insisting that he would remain at the palace until Betancourt was released.

Finally his persistence was successful.

Finally his persistence was successful,

released.

Finally his persistence was successful. After an interchange of messages between General Bianco and General Arolas—Mr. Jerome all the while refusing to budge from the palace—Betancourt was released at a late hour.

These are the bare facts of an assault which, under other conditions, might pass with slight notice, but which is significant, coming on the heels of a threat made by General Arolas to get even with Englishmen in Havana because of a protest recently made by Mr. MacLean, manager of the Marine railway, owned by an English company, against the use to which the railway stations had been put by Spanish soldiers stationed to guard them on Sundays and holidays. The conduct of the soldiers was grossly indecent and excited the indignation of everybody living in the vicinity of the statons. When Mr. MacLean lodged his complaint, General Arolas, who is extremely hostile to the English, as well as the Americans, declared that he would get even with the "Saxon rabble."

El Diarlo de la Marina publishes a flerce

rabble."

El Diario de la Marina publishes a flerce ditorial attack upon the United States, declaring that "the whole country is governed by rum and ignorance." It imputes to the American government "a breach of faith contrary to the usages of all civilized countries in sending war versels to Porto Rico after the protocol was signed and occupying the Philippines before the conference at Paris has terminated."

The whole article is a mass of inaccuracies and slanders, but its spirit is most seditious.

seditious.

On October 30, 165 members of the civil guard were shipped to Spain by the steamer Cludad de Cadiz, against their will and under armed escort. They were among those who, because of their protest against a non-payment of arrears upon their discharge from the civil guard were innerharge from the civil guard, were ned at El Moro by General Blanco.

NIMBLE OFFICESEEKERS.

They are Flocking to Santingo de Cuba in Droves and Carry Senatorial Indorsements.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 6,-An in surgent captain and Heutenant have been arrested at Guantanamo for holding up a man on the street and taking away his machete, which they afterwards sold for \$250. They denied that they were under any obligation to pay for it, and claimed exemption from trial and imprisonment on the ground of their rank in the Cumn

ckending from frail and imprisonment on the ground of their rank in the Cuian army.

Mr. Kemoner has been promoted to be postal agent of the military department of Santiago. John Gorst has been appointed postimaster of Santiago City, and Hugo Heyderman, financial clerk. There are now eight postoffices in the department-Santiago, Dalquiri, Guantanamo, Baraccos, San Luis, Many people are arriving here with letters from senators. One man is virtually appointed by Secretary Alger as collector of customs at Manzanillo, He expects about three times the salary of the Cuban now holding the position.

Owing to the pressure of public business General Leonard Wood, governor of the department, has postponed his trip to Guantanamo for a day or two, but he will probably leave before the middle of the week.

quartermaster's department, have been stricken with yellow fever. They had been adjoining those of Colonel Williams, the chief quartermaster, who is suffering from yellow fever. Both men were removed this afternoon, under the order of Dr. Laine, to El Vedado fever hospital.

In the opinion of Dr. Laine and other physicians the Hotel Pasule is infected, and there will probably be a stampede among the American guests when the faci becomes known.

ban, foreign or Spanish, is getting disgusted. The people are losing faith and
confidence owing to the lack of formality
displayed by the American representatives,
To all questions asking information on
To all questions asking information on
these points, the American commissioners
with a superior smile and an assumption

Caldwell and Stewart have been ill now
for several days, but not until this morning was the fact brought to the attention
of the American commissioners, who immediately ordered Dr. Laine to see the patients and care for them at the expense of
the commissioners.

As a result of his examination the restate senator of the Third district.

The Ringing

Of the dinner-bell is joyous music for the hungry man with a good digestion, but it is like a knell to him whose stomach is flabby, toneless and unequal to its work. A word to this poor fellow: Just before your meal take a tablespoonful of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Keep this up for a short time and gastric trouble will disappear; the dinner will be quickly converted into blood, bone and musele. Duffy's Malt is the only whiskey classed by the Government among medicines.

To be had of all reliable druggists and grocers. Positively refuse sub-

moval orders were promptly issued. Dr. Laine considering it his first duty to care for the health of the large number of Americans living at the Hotel Pasaje.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Hospital Supplies Ordered for the Victims-Thousands Are Laid Low by the Scourge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.-General Wood, ommanding at Santiago de Cuba, has sent cable dispatch to the Central Cuban Rea cable dispatch to the Central Cuban Re-lief Association, which reads:
"I find in Holguin district, just evacuated by Spaniards, long standing smallpox scat-tered throughout the district, and am mask-ing every effort to stamp it out. Dr. Wood-son, of the army, is in charge of the work. Please send him to Gibara by first govern-ment transport 1,000 cots and 200 half-ounce lottles of vaccine lymp.

ment transport 1.000 cots and 250 half-ounce tottles of vaccine lymph."

Agent Wagner, of the Red Cross, who reached Gibara in the latter part of Sep-iember on the schooner Mary E. Morse, reported on his arrival the terrible spread of smallpox, which had been raging un-chesked for a long time, and called for vaccine virus, Enough for 1,000 vaccinations was at once sent as well as a cumulty of was at once sent, as well as a quantity of quinine. The facts were telegraphed to General Wood, in reply to his message, and he was told that the supplies asked for would be sent to the Red Cross agent at Gibara for Dr. Woodson's use.

Will Sign Treaty Under Protest. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spanwill sign the peace treaty under protest,"

LEEDY IS READY TO EXPLAIN. Making Preparations to Account for

the Defent Which Is in Store for Him at Polls To-morrow.

It would appear from an article printed a yellow sheet yesterday, under a Topeka date, that Governor Leedy is now beginning to explain the defeat which is it store for him at the polls to-morrow. The articles referred to accuses Commissioner of Elections S. S. King, of Kansas City Kas., of keeping the registration books away from the Democrats and Populists It is charged that he placed the books in Republican strongholds and kept them as far away from the Democratic wards as possible. The charges are wholly untrue and without the slightest foundation and were doubtless inspired by the Popullst state campaign managers at Topeka because of king's bitter letter to Secretary Logan, of the ways and means committee, which became public yesterday.

An investigation of the record in the office of the commissioner of elections in Kansas City, Kas, shows that the books were kept open in each ward of the city one day. The dates and location of the books were published by all of the daily papers. In the First ward, which is one of the Democratic wards in the city, the books were open on October 25 from 6 to 8 p. m., and seventy-three voters registered.

On October 24 from 3 to 8 celesk p. m. It is charged that he placed the books in

tered.
On October 24, from 3 to 8 o'clock p. m. the books were open and only forty-two registered. This is one of the banner Republican wards in Kansas City, Kas.
In the Third ward, the largest Republican wild in the city, the books were kept open on October 25, from 3 to 8 o'clock, and only twenty-five registered.
On October 28, from 3 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon, the books were open in the Fifth ward, a Democratic ward, and eighty-two registered.

ward, a Democratic ward, and eighty-two registered.
In the Sixth ward, the strongest Democratic ward in Kansas City, Kas., the books were kept open on October 23, from 3 to 8 o'clock, 268 registering. As the city hall is located in the Fourin ward, which is strongly Republican, Commissioner of Elections King did not place the books in any other part of this ward. He allowed people to register at his office in the city hall, however, as the law so compelled him. The above figures show conclusively that the fusionists have actually had the best of the registration, taking as a hasis the former vote cast by the various wards. In the Democratic wards 323 people registered while in the big Republican wards only sixty-seven registered. However, out of the 323 people who registered in the Democratic wards the Republican state ticket will receive more than half as from the present indications the heretofore Democratic wards are going Republican this year.

LEEDY IS CHOLERIC.

If Re-elected Governor He Intends to "Fire" Every Officeholder in Wyandotte County, Kas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 6 - (Special.) The Repub-Heans are ready for the election Tuesday, Thirty-five county committees held meetings vesterday and made final arrange met earlier in the week. Meetings will be held in every county in the state to-morrow night. Reports from various places today indicate that the Republicans are gaining ground every hour. There is absolutely
no doubt of Stanley's election.

The fusion press with great flourish of
trumpets to-day announced that David
Martin, of Atchison, was supporting Governor Leedy for rec-lection. This may be
news to the Popocratic organs, but not to
the people of Kansas and especially to the
Republican party managers. Martin has
been a Pop for the past three years. He
was turned down by the Republicans two
vears ago for that reason. He supported
Leedy in '95, and as a reward has been
given thousands of dollars in fees for servless rendered as senior member of the contingent fund law firm.

One of the strongest Popullsts of the
state who cannot stomach the Leedy administration is ex-Senator Edwin Taylor,
of Wyandotte county. Taylor was a menher of the legislature in '97, and was in a
position to know the inside workings of the
Populist machine. Usually Taylor takes a
very active part in campaigns but this
year he hus not been heard of. He is industriously at work on his polato farm,
He has always opposed the Wyandotte police gang in local politics and as that crowd
is in the saddle in Kansas City, Kas, he
has at the saddle in Kansas City, Kas, he
has taken no interest in political affairs
this year.

The letter of S. S. King, election commissioner of Kansas City, Kas, exposing Populist corruption under the Leedy administration, caused much excitement in political circles to-day. Governor Leedy was
greatly distressed. He claimed that King night. Reports from various places today indicate that the Republicans are gain-

General Leonard Wood, governor of the department, has postponed his trip to Guantanian for a day or two, but he will probably leave before the middle of the week.

YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS.

Attaches of the Quartermaster's Department Stricken—A Stampede by Exposed Americans Probable.
HAVANA Nov. 6, 8:25 p. m.—J. B. Caldwell and F. T. Stewart, attache to the quartermaster's department, have been stricken with yellow fever. They had been stricken with yellow fever where the Galmed that King was an ingrate; that he should have kept his mouth shut if he could not say something good. Leedy and McNall held a conference with the few remaining Pop leaners of Wyandotte county at the Blossom house this forenoon. They asked those present had no more would flop at present. The government in political circles to-day. Governor Leedy was an ingrate; that he should have kept his mouth shut if he calieved that King was an ingrate; that he should have kept his mouth shut if he calieved the two was an ingrate; that he should have kept his mouth shut if he calieved the two days and McNall held a conference with the few remaining Pop leaners of Wyandotte county at the Blossom house this forenoon. They asked those present him good. Leedy and McNall held a conference with the few remaining Pop leaners of Wyandotte county at the Blossom house this forenoon. They asked those present him good. Leedy and McNall held a conference with the few remaining Pop leaners of Wyandotte county at the Blossom house this forenoon. They asked those present him

county a single place. Movements of Atlantic Liners. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.-Arrived-LaGas-

togne: Havre. LIZARD, Nov. 6.—Passed—La Normandie, New York, for Havre. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—Salled—Umbria for New York.

BROWHEAD, Nov.6.—Passed—Cufic, New York, for Liverpool.

An Ignorant Editor Gets Left.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

REPUBLICANS WORKING HARD IN SECOND MISSOURI DISTRICT.

HE MAY SUCCEED CHESSPLAYER BODINE IN CONGRESS.

Democratic Spellbinders Discuss the 16 to I Fallacy in the Rural Districts, but it is a Dead Issue and No Hendway Is Being Made.

TRENTON, MO., Nov. 6,-(Special.) In no congressional district of Missouri are the Republicans working harder to achieve victory than they are in the Second. Two years ago the Second district elected Robert N. Bodine (Democrat) to congress by larger majority than was given to any other Democratic candidate in the state 282. The district never has gone Republican, strictly speaking. In the early '80s colonel Hale, of Carrollton, who had served several terms in congress as a Democrat. became disgusted with his party, and made the race for congress as an independent. The Republicans indorsed him and he was elected. During the subsequent term of congress Colonel Hale acted with the Re-publicans, and he has since affiliated with he party that then elected him. With this exception the Second Missouri district, as now constituted, has never been repesented in congress by a Republican.
In spite of this fact, however, the Re-

ublicans of the Second always make a vigorous campaign, and in 1894 they cut so deep into the Democratic plurality that people ceased to feel that Democratic defeat was impossible. This year the Republicans are doing particularly good work. In every county they have a strong organ-ization, and are giving Judge Rucker, the Democratic candidate, "a run for his

The present representative of the Second n congress is Robert N. Bodine, of Paris, Monroe county. Mr. Bodine was elected to congress for the first time two years ago. While in Washington he devoted much of his time to his favorite game of chess and to his congressional duties, and when he returned home last summer seeking the ndorsement of his party and constituency e discovered that all the arrangement for his political funeral had been made and that his convenient appearance merely supplied his enemies with the necessary corpse. The Second congressional district is composed of eight counties, Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Ran-Grundy, Lint, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph and Sullivan. The Twelfth judicial circuit is composed of Sullivan, Linn, Chariton and Carroll counties. The Sixth senatorial district is composed of Adair, Chariton, Linn and Sullivan counties. Early last spring a combination was formed between Judge W. W. Rucker, of Chariton county, who aspired to succeed Congressman Bodine; John P. Butler, of Sullivan county, who wanted the Democratic nomination for judge to succeed Judge Rucker in the Twelfth circuit, and Emmett B. Fields, of Linn county, who sought the Democratic nomination for state senator in the Sixth senatorial district, the agreement being that each member of the triumvirate should deliver his county's vote to both of the other members in furtherance of their aspirations, in return for a similar service to be rendered by each of them to him. The combination was made up of men who have had considerable experience in politics, and it proved a strong one.

Rucker Laughed at the Changes.

Two years ago Judge Rucker was one of the most-cutsjoken sound money Democrats in the Second district. He attended the sound money Democratic state convention in St. Leuis as a delegate from Chariton county, and took an active and prominent part in its deliberations, and everywhere avowed his opposition to free silver at 16 to 1. This spring when he became a candidate for the congressional nomination those who opposed him brought forth his record. Judge Rucker promptly denied the charges made against him, alieged that he had always been a silver man and had voted for Bryan, and merely laughed at his enemies when they tried to read him out of the Democratic party. His course in setting over the other obline. came a candidaje for the congressional nomination those who opposed him brought forth his record. Judge Rucker promptly denied the charges made against him, alieged that he had always been a silver man and had voted for Bryan, and merely laughed at his enemies when they tried to read him out of the Democratic party. His course in getting over the other obstacles placed in his way was of a similar nature. He and his associates were denounced and opposed by a majority of the leading Democrats of the counties their designs embraced. John Clapp fought them in Sullivan county, Toocy & Sons, the well known merchant-politicians of Brockfield, in Linn, O. G. Williams and F. M. Madden in Grundy, E. V. Parvin in Sullivan, the Chillicothe Mail and Star in Livingston. The fight was the bitterest ever known in the Second district. It extended into every county and precluct. Rucker, Butler and Fleids were called boodlers, bull-dozers and disruptionists, Colonel Eads, of Carrollton, who, also, was a candidate for the congressional nomination, openly characed, after his defeat, that \$19,000 had been used to corrupt the Democrats of the Second district. John Clapp, now Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county, declared, in a speech in the senatorial convention held in Milan, that unless the combination was defeated it would cause the defeat of the Democratic party at the polis.

In the end, however, the combination proved too strong for the opposition, and Rucker, Butler and Fields were all nominated. The regard in which they are held was illustrated only a few weeks ago in Keytesville, when Judge Rucker, who still occupies the bench in the Twelfth circuit, announced during court that he expected to be absent several days, and suggested to the members of the bar, only two of whom were Republicans, that as a matter of courtesy, they elect Judge Eutler, who had already been nominated as the Democratic candidate for judge, to slit in his place. Expecting that he would be chosen, Judge Butler came down from

Disrupted by a Factional Fight.

There could be only one result of such factional fight. It has greatly injured and weakened the party in which it ocombination are heartily hated throughout he Second district, by the members of heir own party, and it is safe to predict hat Judge Butler and Mr. Fields will be out Judge Bitter and Mr. Fields will be be been beingingly defeated.

Judge Knicker, who is a shrewd, wily, seen politician, is making a hard tight to save himself, but he is experiencing all the troubles that usually beset the man ne troubles that usually beset the man who sets at defiance popular sentiment and ramples under foot title wishes of those the oppose him. All over the Second dis-riet the Democratic party is divided into tucker and anti-Rucker factions, and, whether Judge Rucker wins this year or of, he will never again be nominated by its party.

nor, he will never again be nominated by his party.

The Republican candidate for congress is W. C. Irwin, of Milan, Sullivan county. The Republicans are highly fortunate in having so strong a candidate, Mr. Irwin is a young man, like Brewster, in the Fourth, and Goodrich, in the Third; he is a lawyer, only a little past 20 years old. He is tall, angular, sinewy, sandy complexioned, and dignified, has a strong, full melodious votee, is a good mixer, and a fine talker. Judge Rucker is a good pointical schemer, but he does not make warm friends, and he is a poor talker. Furbelows and frills are absent from als speeches, but they are always vigorous, pointed, entertaining and logical. Rucker would get a nomination the easier: Irwin, the more votes. Irwin is now prosecuting would get a nomination the easier; Irwin, the more votes. Irwin is now prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county. Two years ago the Republicans of the Second district had a bitter fight over the distribution of patronage, and Charles S. Loomis, who ran twice, in 1891 and 1896, on the Republican teket for congress, was accused of selling the postoffices. When the Republican congressional convention mer Loomis and anti-Loomis candidates came before the convention, Irwin was finally nominated because the two factions could unite on him, and he has succeeded in healing up the old wounds, and has a united party at his back, which presents a most striking contrast to the divided and quarreling Democracy.

Эетостису Silver Question a Dend Issue. The silver question is not cutting much of a figure in the Second district this The Democratic spellbinders talk in favor of 16 to 1 in the rural districts, but the peo-

of Trenton, Brookfield, Chillicothe ple of Trenton, Brookfield, Chillicothe, Carrollton and the other counties of the district haven't heard an argument in favor of free silver this year, with the exception of a few that Senator Cockrell delivered. The Democratic orators, Judge Rucker included, have devoted the greater part of their time to proving that McKinley was elected by fraud, that good times have not returned to the country, that the Democratic party deserves credit for bringing on the war, and that Secretary Alger has mismanaged the war department. One of the reasons why the silver question is not talked more is the very obvious one, that Judge Rucker has not yet learned to read his title perfectly clear on that interesting subject.

The Reguidleyn most was the highest modern of the reasons are considered to the reasons. IRWIN A STRONG CANDIDATE

subject.

The Republican speakers and newspapers have taken an advanced stand on the questions growing out of the war. They have followed the lead of Candidate Irwin and declared in favor of the retention of the entire Philippine archipelago. They have pointed to the return of prosperity as a fulfillment of Republican promises, and have not falled to point out the fact that every prediction made by the silver men two years ago has failed to come true. They have defended Secretary Alger and President McKinley; and they have not forgotten to direct attention to Judge Rucker's record on the silver question, nor to castignte him for the high-handed course he pursued in securing the congressional nomination. At Harris only a few nights ago, Charles D. Norris, chairman of the Republican congressional committee. nights ago, Charles D. Norris, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, attacked Judge Racker, and O. Harris, a wealthy old gentlemen in whose honor the town was ramed, and who has always be n regarded as one of the most promin at Democrats in the Second district, sat on the front sent, and led in the cheering and apfront seat, and led in the cheering and i.i. plause that greeted each surensm at the Democratic candidate's expense.

Populists Are Not Strong.

The Populists are not strong in the Sec ond district. Four years ago their candiond district. Four years ago their candidate, Goodson, received 2.561 votes. Two years ago many of them voted for Bodine, the Democratic candidate. The entire vote of the district was largely increased, but the Populist candidate. Polson, received only 1.242 votes. This year the Populists of the Second district are middle-of-the-roaders, and Harry Tedor, of Livingston county, is their congressional candidate, Tudor is making a canvass, and will receive the full Populist vote. In several of the counties of the district the Populists have out county tickets.

Two years ago the total vote of the Second district was 16,405. The Democrats are divided and apathetic this year, and there will be an extraordinary falling off in the vote. The Republicans, under the leadership of Charles D. Morris, of Trenton, member of the state committee, and charman of the Second district congressional committee, are making a strong effort to get out the full vote. They believe they will be successful, and if they are, and half the Democrats of the district who avow their opposition to Rucker and their intention to vote against him, keep their word, the result will be very close. It looks much like the chances are favorable to Irwin. date, Goodson, received 2.761 votes,

THE MINES AT JOPLIN. Great Activity Being Displayed-Good Miners in Demand at 82 a Day-

Last Week's Output. JOPLIN, MO., Nov. 6 .- (Special.) The week in the mines was characterized by the greatest activity on the part of both th buy it. The former strained every nerve t get all the ore possible out of the ground and the latter hustled as never before to secure choice lots. The great demand for ore and the high prices paid for it has created a demand for miners, and \$2 a day and working clothes is freely offered for good men, a knockdown argument agains howlers of calamity. The price of zin

howlers of calamity. The price of zinc ore was maintained at last week's figures, \$\mathbb{E}\$ in the bin being the top for prime grades, the secondary and lower grales selling for \$\mathbb{E}\$ to \$\mathbb{E}\$ of the secondary and lower grales selling for \$\mathbb{E}\$ to \$\mathbb{E}\$ of \$\mathbb{E}\$ of \$\mathbb{E}\$ of \$\mathbb{E}\$ of the secondary and lower grales selling for \$\mathbb{E}\$ of \$\mathbb{E}\$ of \$\mathbb{E}\$ of \$\mathbb{E}\$ of the surplined But spelter no longer fixes the price of ore. The spectacle is presented of the raw material fixing the price of the tinished article. Ore is scarce, the surpline has disappeared, and the demand increases week by week. In order to set choice lots the buyers compete hotty and the price goes up, therefore, the smelterman must advance the price of his spelter. But the demand for it is good, and he gets what he asks.

The gas smelter men seem to be rapidly settling the seaters of heath workers.

Camps.
Joplin
Carterville .
Central City
Webb City
Stotts City . Carthage

LONDON MARKETS IMPROVED. Lord Salisbury's Pointed Speech at

the Banquet to General Kitch-

ener Restores Confidence. LONDON, Nov. 6.-All the markets mproved yesterday on the strength of Lord Salisbury's speech at the quet to Lord Kitchener and his announcement that the French ment would abandon Fashoda. This naturally changed the selling mood to a buying, but the movement did not develop a

marked revival in speculation. Consols, though considerably above the lowest figure of the week, were not much upon the whole. Americans were steady owing to New York support, the feature being the buying of Denver & Rio Granding the buying of Denver & Rio Grande preferred; Southern preferred, and Louis-ville & Nashville on the dividend and traffic prospects, but operators are still awaiting the results of the American elections.

Among the increases in Americans were Denver & Rio Grande consolidated, which rose one point; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, '4; Louisville & Nashville, '5; Illinois Central, '4; Louisville & Nashville, '5; Illinois Central, '4; Reading ordinary, 1-8; Central Pacific, '4; New York Central & Hudson Rivar, '5; Norfolk & Western common, 1-8; Chicago, Milwanke & St. Paul, 1-8; Ontario & Western, 1-8; Pennsylvania, 1-8; Northern Pacific preferred, 1-8; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe adjustment, '4; collage, were Atchison. To-

ferred, I.s. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe adjustment, V.

Among the declines were Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred, which fell typoint; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe ordinary, I-S; Southern preferred, V. and Union Pacific ordinary, I-S; whereas on the contrary, Southern ordinary rose I-S, and Union Pacific preferred, V.

Moncy was plentiful and easy. The discount rates were as follows: On three months bills, 3%; on bills of a week, from 3½ to 3½ per cent, and for money until Monday, from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Charters for Oklahoma Corporations. GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 6.—(Special.) Sec-retary Jenkins last evening issued charters as follows: The Western Oklahoma and Texas Land and Cattle Company, of Enid, capital \$1,000,000; directors are D. O. Jones, D. S. Swartzel and James A. Hill. The Bank of Watonga; bald up capital, \$5,000; C. R. Williams, E. S. Wheeleek and J. S. Brummel, directors.

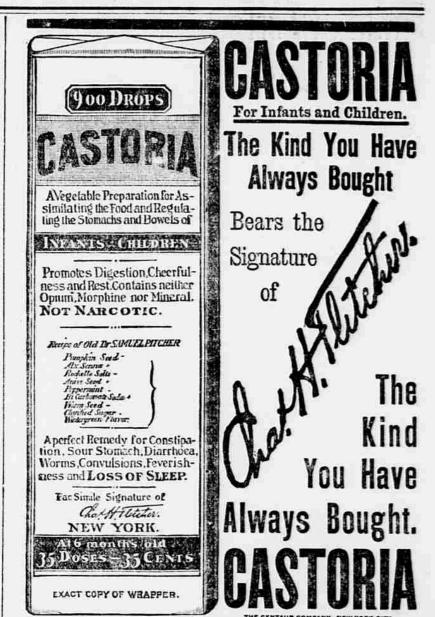
Unknown Man Killed at Eureka, Kas. EUREKA, KAS., Nov. 6.—(Special.) An unknown man, probably 25 years old, was killed by an east bound Frisco freight train at Fall River early Saturday morning. From papers found on his person it was inferred that he had been working as a laborer in Pueblo, Colorado Springs and various places in Colorado, and was beating his way to some point in the East.

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